THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) There are 381 licensed private Blood Banks in the country according to information available. The State-wise list is annexed as Statement (*see* below).

(b) The requirements for granting of licence to Blood Banks are prescribed under Part XII B of Schedule 'F' of Drugs & Cosmetic Rules.

(c) and (d) Drugs & Cosmetics Act/ Rules provided mandatory testing of each unit of blood for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). The blood banks shall have facilities for testing for HIV Anti-bodies either in their own laboratories or the test can be carried out in a Zonal Blood Testing Centre established under National AIDS Control Programme to which the Blood Bank is linked during the last two years licences in respect of 48 deficiency of lack of facilities.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Statement

The number of private Blood Banks (Licensed) in each State

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Private Blood Banks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23
2.	A&N Islands	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
4.	Assam	5
5.	Bihar	7
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	—
7.	Delhi	18
8.	Goa	3
9.	Gujarat	23
10.	Haryana	4
11.	Himachal Pradesh	—
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
13.	Karnataka	38
14.	Kerala	54
15.	Madhya Pradesh	12
16.	Maharashtra	87
17.	Meghalaya	1
18.	Manipur	—
19.	Mizoram	2
20.	Nagaland	—
21.	Orissa	1
22.	Pondicherry	—
23.	Punjab	9
24.	Rajasthan	1
25.	Sikkim	—
26.	Tamilnadu	67
27.	Tripura	—
28.	Uttar Pradesh	18
29.	West Bengal	8
30.	Lakshadweep	—
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
32.	Daman & Diu	—
	TOTAL:	381

Criteria for granting licence to Eye Banks

215. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government exercise any control over Eye Banks in the country in respect of granting licences;

(b) if so, the details of the criteria for granting licences;

(c) whether Government maintain any centralised information/data of the people who express their will to donate eyes so that one's will could be honoured, irrespective of the place he dies, if so, the number of persons who volunteered to donate their eyes during last two years; and

(d) the number of eye banks in the country, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Transplantation of Human body Organ Act is in force Since 1995 under which Eye Banks are to be regis-

tered. Few States like Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa and all Union Territories have adopted it. Other States are in the process of adopting it.

(c) The Central Government does not collect information on the number of eyes donated. The Eye Bank Association of India which is the Central body for monitoring the eye banks collect the data on Eye Donation. As per the information available around 15000 eyes were donated in the last 2 years.

(d) At present there are 166 Eye Banks in the country.

Ban on the Consumption of Gutka

216. SHRI JAGIR SINGH DARD: SHRIMATI URMILLABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Goa and some other States propose to enact a legislation to ban the consumption of Gutka;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the use of Gutka is the cause of mouth cancer in most of the cases;

(c) if so, whether Government also propose to ban the use of Gutka throughout the country and also to give the same wide publicity in the electronic media, etc.; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTSRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The Government of Maharastra has requested Central Government to initiate measures restrict or ban Gutka. Enactment of Legislation banning chewing/consumption of tobacco like Gutka, Zarda etc. in Public places is under consideration of the Government of Goa.

(b) to (d) A high level Technical Committee of Experts constituted by the Government has recommended that systematic clinical/epidemiological studies should be carried out to ascertain the co-relation between consumption of Gutka & its adverse effects. Two proposals for carrying out such epidemiological & animal-based studies to be conducted over a period of two to three years have been worked out by the experts.

According to the Provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, packages of Pan masala & chewing tobacco products are required to carry out a statutory warning on the label.

Further, with effect from November, 1990 the advertisement of Pan masala & Tabacco products has been banned on Doordarshan and All India Radio. The Food Health Authorities of States/UTs have been advised to educate the masses to discourage consumption of these products. Reduction of consumption of Gutka has also been envisaged through awareness programmes under the national Cancer Control Programme.

Allocations for Drugs De-addiction Programmes

217. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations under different drug de-addiction programmes during the lst three years, including the assistance from WHO and other UN bodies;

(b) the details of drug de-addiction centres set up by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during the period mentioned above, State-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has recently reviewed the funds utilisations for such programmes in the recent past; if so, the outcome thereof; and